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THE STRIKE AT AJO.

The strike at Ajo comes as a surprise to those familiar with conditions at that camp. The company there has been building a model town for its employees, with excellent living conditions. This work has been going on under the personal direction of Mike Curley, who has built several model towns in Minnesota and never before had a strike.

At Ajo or Cornelia, as the new town is called, ideal community houses of concrete have been built for the Mexican employees. The company is erecting a store, which will be run on an actual co-operative basis, the profits going back to the employees. Model school buildings are being provided, in fact everything was designed for the comfort and health of the employees.

The company is not yet producing. It is not earning a dollar. The big mill is under construction, but will not be completed and in operation for some time. The company is not enjoying any present benefit from the high price of copper.

Dispatches say that the electricians struck because they are not paid a rising scale such as is paid in Miami and other camps, based on the rising price of copper. A large number of the miners are reported to have followed suit.

We know nothing about the merits of either side of the controversy except as here stated. The New Cornelia Copper Company has certainly shown great solicitude for the welfare of its employees in its construction plans and work and it is to be regretted that the big camp in Pima county should be christened by a strike.

That an adjustment will be reached fair to both employer and employee is the hope of all interested in the development of Pima county.

ROOSEVELT THE NEUTRAL'S LEADER.

Theodore Roosevelt's acceptance of the honorary presidency of the League of Neutral Nations is in keeping with the character and attainments of the man. The thin line of non-belligerent nations standing by flame-swathed chasm of war cannot help but waver at each convulsion of the maddened battlers in the fiery pit, and the need of a strong leadership is apparent. The league was formed soon after the violation of the Belgians by Germany and its purposes are accredited with standing in favor of influencing public sentiment in favor of the rights of the smaller countries against military oppression by the great powers.

Roosevelt in accepting the place said: "I made it plain to the general committee in Paris that while I am deeply in sympathy with the purposes of the league and wish it every success I can only temporarily assume the honorary presidency, although I may be able later to assist in the work of

the American branch, and will do so if I can." This is practically a promise that he intends to devote a portion of his time to advocating the maintenance of the rights of the countries not at war, especially the United States.

For those who would scoff at the influence held by the colonel a reference to the past is in order. Two years ago the administration at Washington frowned upon a policy of preparedness. A few congressmen and other men had been crying for the need of such a program, but their voices did not penetrate the surface and in the hearts of the great mass of people there were no reflections of their messages. Then Roosevelt espoused the cause and laid the dangers of the lax plan of the government before the country in his vigorous way. Immediately there was a change of sentiment, a change so swift and overwhelming that the advocates of the "sit still" attitude were swept off their feet, turned about face, and forced, against their own desires and convictions to heed the demands for greater efforts toward preparedness. As a result of the work by Roosevelt the last congress made the biggest appropriation for defense purposes ever made by any nation at peace in the history of the world. This, mind you, when an administration of a political faith opposite to his had entire control of the United States government.

It is not at all unlikely that the colonel in his capacity as the dominant force in the neutral nations' league will make a significant organization a factor of such proportions that the ruthless disregard of the warring powers for any interests except their own will become tempered with justice through the influence exerted by the people not participating in the conflict. Certainly, within the next year, as the belligerents become more and more exhausted with the great struggle, will the demands of neutral nations grow in effect upon those nations which must keep the god yill of the neutrals or suffer for their disregard. There is no man on earth today better fitted for aligning the neutrals together for protection than Roosevelt, even if he is as he said: "The most private of America's private citizens just now."

In line with this growing tendency of assertion on the part of neutrals it might be well to cite the recent action of the Brazilian Society of International Law, which proposed to the Brazilian parliament that it immediately take steps to obtain co-operation among neutral countries to safeguard neutral commerce from demoralization and interruption by the powers engaged in the war. One idea of the South Americans is to redraft the international law code to conform with changed conditions due to the employment in warfare of devices that were unknown when the existing rules and measures were laid down. This is a necessary plan, for an organization for the main enforcement of neutral rights would have to first prepare to revoke almost the entire code of international procedure, insofar as it applies to present methods of carrying on war.

"DANGEROUS MEN" AS DEPUTIES.

A shooting affray occurred in Magdalena, N. M., on the evening of election day in which Dan Archuleta, a deputy sheriff, was almost instantly killed, and Manuel Grijalba received wounds from which he died a few hours later. Grillo Grijalba was also wounded. About an hour later accounts state, E. Archuleta, father of the dead deputy, shot and seriously wounded Felix Grijalba and in turn received severe injuries. The shooting is said to have followed efforts of friends of the two families to keep them apart on election day because of previous ill feeling.

In connection with the slain deputy sheriff, the Magdalena News rather naively says:

"Dan Archuleta had a killing or two before this to his credit and had been sent to the penitentiary, but was pardoned. He was considered a dangerous

man, particularly when drinking, and had recently been commissioned a deputy sheriff."

If that is true—this is not an attempt to fix the facts in the case—Archuleta should never have been appointed a deputy sheriff. The practice of placing stars on the coats and weapons in the hands of "dangerous" men is too for the safety of the public which they menace. A party of Tucson deputies about a year ago brought disgrace upon Pima county by arresting some Mexicans out in the mountains—they were not even the principals whom the officers sought—and hanking them for the pretended purpose of making them tell what the officers believed they knew. In the same county, some time later, another party of deputies opened fire on a passing automobile and killed the wife of a retired officer of the United States navy. They are now behind the bars, where they belong.

The public is not protected by the commissioning of these truly "dangerous" men as deputy sheriffs, rangers, constables or peace officers of any description. The law will only be upheld by law-abiding, sober, responsible men.

GRAIN FARMERS SEEK COSTS OF MARKETING THEIR CROPS

(By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—A big campaign to advance the interests of grain farmers of this country and put the production of bread stuffs on a known cost basis is to be launched here December 6 by the organized grain farmers of at least ten states, according to Secretary Charles W. Holman of the National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits, the state farmers' grain dealers' associations of Iowa, Kansas, Illinois, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Indiana, Ohio and Missouri will take part, the initiative having been taken by 30,000 Illinois grain growers at the recent meeting of the Illinois Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association, representing 300 farmers elevator companies. The states that produce practically all of the small grain of this country, particularly the wheat, will plan to get into closer relation with each other.

EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA BURIED CEREMONIES LAST 12 MIN.

(By Associated Press.)

VIENNA, Dec. 1.—Thursday the remains of the late emperor were buried with marked simplicity in the presence of Emperor Charles, the crown prince and relatives, diplomats, and court officials. The ceremonies lasted twelve minutes, and no flowers were used. The cortage traversed the city streets which were lined with enormous crowds.

BAND CONCERT SUNDAY.

The following program will be rendered by the Fourteenth United States Infantry Band at Sunset Park, Sunday, December 3, at 3 p. m.:

One step, "The Harlequin" (Roberts).
Overture, "William Tell" (Rossini).
Song, "Solweig's Song," solo for cornet, (Grieg).
Serenade, "One Night in June," solo for baritone (King).
Selection, "Rigoletto" (Verdi).
Descriptive, "A Summer Evening in the Alps" (Kling).
Dance, "Sixteen Mexican Dances" (Codina).
Selection, "Hawaiian" (Lake).
"Star Spangled Banner."

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